No. 25—Jan. 27th, 1915

Price 5 Cents

THE Fatherland

A Weekly

(Title Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

THE MAN WHO KEPT THE PEACE OF EUROPE

EMPEROR WILLIAM ON HIS FIFTY-SIXTH BIRTHDAY

FOR ENGLISH COLONIES, PEACE WITH FREEDOM

Current Misconceptions About the War

SO many errors and misstatements are current just now about the war, and particularly about Germany and Austria-Hungary, that this new book will be a welcome aid to those desirous of seeing things as they really are. Included in this volume are such striking articles as Karl H. von Wiegand's Interview with the Crown Prince (the only interview given by the Crown Prince to an American correspondent), Chaos in the Rules of War, The Contribution Levied Against Brussels, What is German "Culture"? and "Has the United States Guaranteed Belgian Neutrality?"

Price Ten Cents

Searchlights on the War

A New Book by Dr. Bernhard Dernburg
Late Colonial Secretary of the German Empire

DR. DERNBURG'S articles on the war have created an immense amount of discussion. His bold and vigorous presentation of Germany's cause has had a marked effect in changing the American attitude towards Germany and Austria-Hungary. In his latest book Dr. Dernburg has collected together his most recent and important articles. These powerful briefs shed new light upon certain singular phases of this war. They include his remarkable essays on "Germany's Food Supply," "England's Share of Guilt," "Germany and England—The Real Issue," "Germany and The Powers," "The Ties that Bind America and Germany," "When Germany Wins."

Price Ten Cents

ADDITIONS TO

THE FAIR PLAY LIBRARY

Published by

THE FATHERLAND

1123 Broadway, New York City

Deutsche Kriegslieder

By Dr. Hanns Heinz Ewers

A VOLUME OF ORIGINAL GERMAN POEMS

PERHAPS the most inspiring poems written so far on the present war are to be found in this little book. Some of these poems have been translated into English and have been widely quoted in the principal American newspapers and magazines. They are remarkable for their intensity, color and ardor. Dr. Ewers, the author, is one of the most noted of modern German writers and on the Continent has an enormous following. The poem, "My Mother's House," which is included in this volume, so impressed Emperor Wilhelm that he had thousands of copies printed and distributed among the soldiers at the front.

Be sure to have this unique book in your library

Price Twenty-five Cents a Copy

The Case of Belgium

In the Light of Official Reports found in the Secret Archives of the Belgian Government after the Occupation of Brussels.

A BOOK OF ORIGINAL SOURCES

With Facsimiles of the Documents, and Introductory Remarks to the Secret Documents by Dr. Bernhard Dernburg.

TAKEN together, these documents show that the British Government had the intention, in case of a Franco-German war, of sending troops into Belgium immediately—that is, of doing the very thing which, done by Germany, was used by England as a pretext for declaring war on Germany.

Price Ten Cents a Copy

THE FATHERLAND

Fair Play for Germany and Austria-Hungary

Edited by George Sylvester Viereck and Frederick F. Schrader

Vol. I. No. 25 JANUARY 27, 1915 Price, 5 Cents

ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE!

A GREAT movement is under way to organize the German-American element and all German and Austro-Hungarian sympathizers.

The attempt to deliver the United States into the keeping of England by the Tory element which controls the American press in New York and occupies seats in the cabinet of President Wilson, has thrilled the great mass of non-Anglican American citizens fiber and bone, and opened the eyes of all neutral Americans of whatever descent to the danger which menaces the country if this state of affairs continues. There is only needed now a leader of the distinction of the late Carl Schurz to cement together the straggling elements of one of the greatest movements for the emancipation of the United States since the Abolition Campaign. The fact that millions of Americans who denounce England as the selfish instigator of the war are organizing for an aggressive campaign of deliverance has impelled certain public organs, who are under suspicion of being in the pay of the British Foreign office, to ask, "For what are they organizing?" We want to answer this question. We intend to organize:

To assert and maintain our dignity as citizens of the United States.

To break the power of England upon our government, our public servants.

To secure absolute neutrality; to stop the shipment of arms to one belligerent at the expense of the other; to stop financing the war for Russia and France; to stop the hypocrisy of praying for peace one day and furthering the cause of a murderous war other days.

To emancipate ourselves from the blight of an unrepresentative, corrupt and un-American press, fed and inspired by London, and subservient to the London censor; to secure the election to Congress, and to all other public offices, of representatives who are in sympathy with us in compelling the administration to enforce strict neutrality.

To place the German wireless service on the same footing as the British cables. We charge the administration with contributing to the destruction of the German squadron under Admiral von Spee because of the order prohibiting the wireless service, except under censorship, while allowing English warships free use of the cables.

To hold President Wilson to his definition of the law of neutrality as solemnly proclaimed by him at the beginning of the war. We hold that the government makes itself a party to the shipment of war material to the Allies *by giving clearance papers to vessels loaded with such material,* in open violation of the President's position that a neutral government cannot be a party to the sale of munitions of war to a belligerent.

To bring the administration back to the position of 1812, when we declared war against England rather than submit to national humiliation such as we are experiencing now. In his war message of June 1, 1812, President Madison said:

"British cruisers have been in the practice of violating the rights and the peace of our coasts. They hover over and harass our entering and departing commerce. . . . Under pretended blockades . . . our commerce has been plundered in every sea, the great staples of our country have been cut off from their legitimate markets, and a destructive blow aimed at our agricultural and maritime interests. . . . Thousands of American citizens, under the safeguard of public law and of their national flag, have been torn from their country and from everything dear to them."

To remind President Wilson that we are to-day, as a nation, no less "dependent upon England for our place and privilege in the world," than in 1812, described in "A History of the American People," by Woodrow Wilson, Vol. 3—"The Founding of the Government," pp. 227-229, as follows:

"If the war (of 1812) had done nothing else, however, it had at least made the country quick with the spirit of nationality, and factions were discredited. The war of the revolution had needed a war for independence to supplement it, as Mr. Franklin had long ago said. Until now, notwithstanding the separation, *English statesmen had deemed the United States still no small degree dependent upon England for their place and privilege in the world,* and America had virtually in her thought accepted a position of dependence. The Federalists had been ashamed of no concession to England, when once their greater leaders had fallen silent. This clumsy, foolhardy, haphazard war had at any rate broken that temper. The country had regained its self-respect. The government of the Union, moreover, was once more organized for rational action. The party which controlled it had once for all given up the theories which made it conscientiously weak and inefficient upon principle. It was really able upon occasion to raise armies, impose direct taxes, avail itself of the services of banks, and serve the country by means which should hold the nation united and self-centred against the world."

To demand the right for the United States to purchase ships when and where it likes, to carry the products of our fields, mines, and factories to foreign ports, regardless of Great Britain.

Every American who is in sympathy with this movement should fall into line. The nucleus exists in the German-American Alliance of Philadelphia with a membership of 2,000,000. Every town and city should have a local branch to enroll new members and circulate the truth. Thousands of pamphlets are ready for distribution, bearing on all questions of the war. Single-handed, little can be accomplished; by uniting with local associations, the element which is in sympathy with the cause of Germany and Austria-Hungary can exercise the balance of power in many districts and bring the American people, misled by the poisoned organs of the London Foreign Office, to an attitude of fair play.

We ask no favors, but we demand neutrality and justice!

FRANCE IN DESPERATE STRAITS

THE United States is not allowed to know what is actually going on behind the firing line in France. For instance, what is the meaning of the speech of M. Delahaye, the Socialist, in the French Senate on January 13: *"Speeches must give way to the voice of cannon. The country is not with you,"* referring to the government. In other words, France is growing tired of newspaper victories; the old spirit of the Revolution is stirring. The Socialists are talking of cannon, and will next be talking of barricades.

Take this incident in connection with another that happened in Paris not long ago. The palace of President Poincaré is kept surrounded with a cordon of police, or troops. An old hack-horse fell down in front of his palace. A mob gathered, and came to blows. Next there were shouts of "Down with the Government! Down with the war!" The ringleaders were put in prison. The news leaked out through secret channels.

The same letter declared that the present Government is tottering, and Clemenceau is the coming man. If the present Government gets a vote of confidence it will be prompted solely by a desire to let Vivianni and his associates bear the responsibility until there is a decisive turn one way or other.

A Holland correspondent at Rosendaal recently interviewed a prominent Belgian officer who had been severely wounded. This officer declared that the French realize that they are doomed, but that Paris, Bordeaux, Lyon and Marseille are kept in ignorance of the desperate plight of the French army; if they knew the truth, he declared, they would despair. Joffre, he said, was antagonized by other French generals, and one important check would bring about his retirement.

That is the sort of news that is not printed in the subsidized New York papers, which reprint the censored dispatches of the London press, from which they derive all their news of the war.

OUR DEBT TO GERMANY

ANDREW D. WHITE, ambassador to Germany, in a Fourth of July speech in 1889, voiced what is believed to be the prevailing opinion among Americans generally:

"I recall the days of our struggle against slavery, when the great body of Germans was with us heart and soul. I recall the days of the Civil War for maintaining the National Union, when Germany was universally in our favor. I recall the fact that in those days of darkness and doubt, when so many other nations indulged in malignant prophecies and turned scornfully away from us, Germany came forward and showed her faith in us by largely advancing means toward prosecution of the war.

"We may well recognize in Germany another mother country, one with which our own land should remain in warmest alliance. For, from the universities and institutions for advanced learning in Germany, far more than from those of any other land, have come and are coming the influences which have shaped and are shaping advanced education in the United States."

FROM President Wilson's neutrality proclamation: "The United States must be neutral in fact as well as in name, and we must put a curb on every transaction which might give a preference to one party to the struggle over another."

The shipment of arms to Russia, England, France and Japan and not to Germany and Austria-Hungary must therefore be curbed.

THIS is what Louis Botha, then the head of the Boer troops, now a traitor to his people and a servant of England, wrote to Lord Roberts under date of Sept. 10, 1900: "Wherever your troops appear they ruthlessly and without cause burn houses or blow them up with dynamite, leaving the women and children helpless and homeless."

"HOCH DER KAISER!"

ON January 27 the Kaiser was fifty-six years of age. In 1913 the world celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his succession. He was hailed as the Prince of Peace. Col. Roosevelt testified that he did more than any one else to restore peace between Russia and Japan. To-day the Kaiser is the central figure of the greatest war in history and his enemies, envious of the proud record of Germany under his administration, are saying that he is a War Lord. But at heart the world knows the truth about William. Americans have enjoyed exceptional opportunities to approach him on many social occasions and to learn at first hand his pacific sentiments. No finer tribute to his desire for peace has come from any source than from Prof. John Burgess, our great authority on international constitutional government. For the time it suits England, which controls the majority of the newspapers of the United States, to picture the Kaiser as the King of the Huns and the German army as a horde of barbarians, ignoring that England has entered this war with the support of Cossacks, Japs, Senegalese, Fijis, African Turkos and human man-eaters, to destroy what Germany in forty-three years of peace has built up. As England is now distorting the true image of the German Emperor it distorted that of Abraham Lincoln during our Civil War. The verdict of history will vindicate his acts and he will be remembered as one of the greatest rulers of all times. What other country can show a record like Germany's under his reign? With an army costing 60 per cent. per capita less than England's and 35 per cent. less than France's, she expends 50 per cent. more than England for the social betterment of her people. Germany of all the belligerent powers has not proclaimed a morotorium; her finances are sound; her savings banks show the largest deposits of any European country. The whole nation is devoted to the beneficent ruler who shares the dangers of the battlefield with his soldiers. If we must hear about militarism, let it also be known that under the Kaiser, art, science, literature and music have kept pace with the efficiency of the German army and navy. It was the inspired foresight of the Kaiser that has enabled his people to carry German commerce to the ends of the world. It was the inspired foresight of the Kaiser that enabled his soldiers to carry the war into the enemy's country; and already victory is knocking at the door!

SHIFTING POSITIONS

ISN'T it extraordinary how the New York anti-German press has been compelled to shift positions to arouse American antipathy to the German cause! For example:

1. American Tourists Abused in Germany—Men and women shot down in the streets of Berlin—American women publicly stripped and searched. (Declared a lie by all returning Americans.)
2. German Atrocities in Belgium. Women and children wantonly maimed. Red Cross nurses have their feet and hands cut off. Towns sacked and burned. (This worked for a long time. Last week an American press association cabled its representative in London: "Stop sending atrocity stories. Nobody here believes them.")
3. Germany Stops Food Supplies for Starving Belgians. (New York *World* editorially denounces German heartlessness in same issue in which it prints news story headed: "Germany aids starving Belgians. Coal, corn and flour sent to stricken cities, reports Berlin.")

THE New York *Times* continues to give prominence to statements of the German Humanity League, declaring that Austria is tired of the war and anxious to make separate peace. The German Humanity League is a fake. It has no existence, and is the work of British agents at Rotterdam.

FOR ENGLISH COLONIES---PEACE WITH FREEDOM

ENGLAND is doomed to sure defeat. Divided in counsel, smarting under the condemnation of her discovered crime against western civilization, unable either by threats or cajolery to tempt her own citizens into the shambles to which she drives the mixed cohorts of her subject races, she has extinguished the lights in her once proud cities and waits with feverish dread the night of her last day as a world power.

As with the libertine, so upon this libertine nation, eaten up with the lust of power, decrepitude and helplessness fall suddenly as a Nemesis for her last and greatest crime. This crime, like all the others, has been committed in cold blood, not in the mad rage of a Berserker as in the days of Drake, nor for honor or liberty or any noble cause; but in the sacred name of her God, Trade. For this she has played with the lives of the Belgians as she played yesterday with lives in Africa, China, Persia, and Egypt.

All races have their saints and devils. But history is known, as it is written by the deeds of the average man. Macaulay in Parliament cried out against slavery, but none the less his countrymen continued to fill their ships to the hatches with kidnaped men and women and jettison human cargoes without compunction or remorse. For the sake of the revenues which the exploiters of India derived from traffic in opium, England, protector of the weak, martyr to treaties, forced this poisonous drug upon the helpless yellow race. Year after year China found all her attempts to escape this soul slavery foiled. An ancient treaty with England stood in the way.

To-day another non-Christian power which swears by the Koran, that "accursed book," as Gladstone once called it, revives the title of "perfidious Albion," by which England was formally known around the world. "As far as the integrity of Turkey is concerned," declares this latest manifesto, "the value of such assurances is well known. Did not England violate the integrity of Turkey which she solemnly promised to respect in the Berlin treaty by occupying Egypt?"

And what of Persia? "We have assisted in the break-up of an ancient empire," Lord Newton publicly declared two years ago. "Our policy has been most deplorable. We never gave the constitutional regime in Persia a chance."

Substitute, under this confession of one of her own statesmen, for Persia the Boer republic, and another link has been forged in England's chain of perfidies. The prize in Persia was a new route to India, in Africa gold mines. The whirligig of time brings another feeble folk under the aegis of her protection. One of the saddest laments that ever fell from human lips came from fugitive Belgians in the early days of the war. In the fields and streets, by the side of their ruined homes they cried, "Where are the English?" The same cry went out from Khartoum when the heroic Gordon was abandoned to his fate. England the "unready." Not England "unwilling." The secret Belgian documents reveal how the plot was laid in 1906. To lift the cypress from monuments in the *Place de la Concorde* and to add to the horrors of Madame Tussaud in London another little country is made the theatre of war.

Is it not time that the victims of this wide flung imperialism should read the handwriting on the wall? England is weighed in the balance and found wanting. Efficiency at absolute zero. Patriotism at the vanishing point. In the brave days of Nelson wooden walls were a sure enough defense, now iron is too weak to save her hapless coast dwellers.

First and foremost among these victims, and the nearest, lies unhappy Ireland. Is it not the duty of Irish-Americans who have escaped the tyranny of their ancient master to warn their kinsfolk at home of the fate that awaits them? Let Dublin be the first to hold out an olive branch to a friendly conqueror. This way lies their long sought-for independence. It is perhaps too soon for even an hereditary enemy like the Scot to turn against the Briton. He is so highly placed that he comes but seldom in contact with his southern subordinates.

But Canada should not hesitate. It is not fitting that she should send her best blood to fertilize the deserts of a foreign land. How often has she poured contempt upon the human remnants that the Motherland sent to her shores! The exchange is too unequal, the more so as her sacrifice is seen to be in vain. Let Canada declare herself free of all the warring houses of Europe. With the United States she will find an alliance more in keeping with the high character of her institutions.

Australia and New Zealand, jewels of the Gracchi, set in the Pacific, what unhappy fortune may be yours after the late Mistress of the seas has surrendered her trident! In some near time you must fall a prey to the little men of Nippon like those lesser Isles out there.

Is it not better now to yield to the inevitable? To declare yourselves like Canada no longer associated with that other ill-starred Isle in the German channel? The honors of naval war are yours. The capture of the *Emden* looms large and bright in a long series of Allied disasters. It will not be held against you in the final reckoning with a generous adversary.

Counsels of perfection like this might follow the sun in its course and so enlighten all people once subject to England to whom it might come. But alas! American Garvins whose leaders mimic the stage thunder of their London model will tell you that it is premature and indeed impudent. And when those here addressed read the warning cabled to your favorite London journal you will harden your heart. But the truth of the counsel is unconquerable.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PRESS

By Frank Koester, Consulting Engineer

Author of "Modern City Planning and Maintenance," "Hydroelectric Developments and Engineering," "The Price of Inefficiency," Etc.

(The power of the press has never been so great as to-day. It is the newspapers which make wars, decide the destinies of nations, force governments to act and in many other ways play a leading part in the business of human regulation. So great are the powers of the press. What are its responsibilities? Mr. Frank Koester in the following article points out the duty that the press owes to society and the abuses that sometimes arise when this duty is forgotten. In his eighth article which will appear in next week's issue Mr. Koester will discuss the administration of German cities.)

WE, the public, hear much about the liberty of the press—from the press. The sacredness of the freedom of the press is much dinned into our ears—by the press.

But we hear little of the responsibility of the press—from the press. We hear little condemnation of the defamatory and destructive misrepresentation practiced by the press, little criticism of false reports, flaunted ignorance, news discolored by interest, canards, it-is-alleged, and the like—from the press.

Every newspaper has an axe to grind; at least one, sometimes many. And the public must do the turning of the grindstone.

As a matter of fact what is the press?

Newspaper Anarchy

Whoever has the price of type and presses may issue a sheet of alleged information and sell it to the public, and it may contain anything which his self-interest dictates. If he takes the precaution not to actually libel any individual, he escapes all responsibility and the only control which is exercised over his operations is that exercised by his readers, who, if they like not his "news" or the opinions he expresses may discontinue the purchase of his paper.

Otherwise he may print what he will, he may misrepresent facts wilfully or carelessly, he may distort and exaggerate, he may suppress, he may publish canards and inventions, he may pour out an unending stream of falsehood and deceptions, he may discolor the truth, play upon prejudice and poison in any way he sees fit the stream of public opinion.

All this he may do in the name of freedom of the press and none may stop him.

It may be well inquired by what virtue does such sacredness inhere in the ownership of type and printing presses? What sets apart the newspaper owner from the rest of mankind and permits him unbridled license?

The Tyranny of "Liberty"

Such grotesque perversions of liberty must finally undermine the whole structure of liberty, for when liberty is so much abused, when liberty ceases to mean not the safeguarding of proper rights, but the permission, the license to assail the helpless and pervert the public mind, an over-drastic regulation will be demanded which will in turn be subversive of liberty. Thus one extreme breeds another and the policy of absolute and unrestricted freedom to whoever puts type to paper will bring the extreme of regulation when the reaction sets in.

Regulation of the press, however, is an obnoxious procedure when those who have the power to regulate are perfectly free to exercise whatever regulation they see fit. Here again liberty becomes license, and the press suffers and with it those who are entitled to know the truth about events of concern to themselves as members of the social body, for suppression is equally as dangerous as exaggeration, both being forms of irresponsibility.

Must the Censor Come?

It is a dangerous condition when one man must decide what another man is to read or not to read and to any such censorship, newspapers object with the utmost violence. Yet their editors decide every day what their readers are to read or not to read and consider themselves as acting within their proper powers. The censor is merely the editor of the editors, vested with powers of exactly the same sort as those possessed by the editor. The censor is bound to come in some form or other if the editors do not respect the freedom which has been given them.

President Roosevelt made a most determined effort to muzzle the press but that muzzling would have been as dangerous as the abuse of its present freedom by the press, since it would have been of an arbitrary and an equally irresponsible kind.

The Power of the News Distributor

The public does not realize the enormous power of the press to misguide public opinion when it determines to do so. The average reader imagines that public opinion, as far as it is formed by newspapers, is formed by the editorial columns of the papers.

This is an entirely inadequate view. The editorials of a newspaper, in fact, have very little force in moulding public opinion, for the reason that readers in general only read editorials which are in accord with their own existing views. When editorials controvert the convictions of the reader, the reader ceases to read them and buys a paper which reflects in its editorials his own opinions.

It is in its news columns that the newspaper has its greatest power over public opinion. If it publishes as a fact, for example, the "news" that German soldiers are guilty of outrages, public opinion takes an anti-German tinge far more quickly than that from any number of anti-German editorials. The fact that no such outrages have in reality occurred, is unknown to the readers. Their "public opinion" is consequently based upon the falsehood circulated as a truth. A continued policy of misrepresentation results in the formation of a more or less violently marked "public opinion" which is a great force for evil since it is acting upon false premises. The public thus acts contrary to reason and truth and to its own ultimate disadvantage, sidetracked by editorial self-interest.

It is not only, however, in actual falsehoods that newspapers pollute public opinion, but in importance and tone given to the published matter.

The Influence of the Headline Artist

This is accomplished by means of headlines of a sensational and misleading character, by the use of different sizes of type, and in the relative prominence and location on the pages of the paper of the various items.

The manipulation of these devices, though unconscionable enough before the war, has become so flagrant since that even the editors themselves appear to sicken of it. The public, nevertheless, having its avenues to the truth largely closed, cherishes its views founded on falsehood and lives in its little newspaperly created fool's paradise of misinformation.

A few examples of the "news" and lack of news that is being given to the public of this country through the press which regards its own freedom with such awe, will serve to demonstrate how little respect the press has for truth and how ready it is to deceive its own readers. The publishing of misinformation does not stop at news alone, but also includes the publication of fake photographs as will be noted.

Lurid misrepresentation of a sensational character makes particularly welcome matter to certain newspapers. An example of this was seen in "The Kissing of the Sword." Under this headline it was stated that high-voiced women of title were chattering over their tea cups in the smartest hotel in Munich when into their midst swaggered the Crown Prince Rupprect of Bavaria, with his sabre newly sharpened and his abdomen girt for war.

His wife is represented as running to him, kissing his sabre and shouting, "Bring it back to me covered with blood—that I may kiss it again." And other high-voiced women flocked to kiss the sword.

This dime novelism only needs to be mentioned to have its absurdity made evident. The idea of a crown princess of Bavaria meeting her husband in a hotel is ridiculous to begin with. For her to kiss his sword in public is a performance impossible outside of a moving picture and the "news" columns of the press, and by its obvious improbability the story confounds itself.

Yet the public in its haste does not stop to criticise such matter. Doubtless millions of Americans still allow themselves to believe that this luridly described affair really took place.

An Example of American Journalism

Its absolute falsity is demonstrated when the fact is recalled that the wife of Crown Prince Rupprect died in October, 1912. Vance Thompson was the "noted writer" from whose fertile brain this atrocity of "news" eminated. How much credence is to be placed in his work after such a performance? No doubt, however, he will continue to favor the public with sundry sensational fabrications as long as the present editorial policy of the papers publishing his material continues.

This writer, in order to show that Germany had been preparing for the war for a long time, asserted that the Alsatian conscripts had been retained when their term of service expired in May. The truth is that no German soldier is ever discharged until late in the fall after camp service and maneuvers have given his military education the final polish.

Lies of this kind, whether deliberate or based upon complete ignorance of conditions, prepare the mind of the public for the more sinister suggestions of another class of writers who deliberately attempt to create bad feeling and to provoke hostile activities between friendly nations. For example, the following appeared in an evening paper not long since:

"The American relations of Count von Bernstorff are watched with the closest attention. It is believed that the Germans will seek an excuse for friction on the slightest provocation."

A large headline said: "Declare Germany is ready to quarrel with the United States."

Upon what authority did the editor act in circulating such an obviously trouble breeding assertion? Obviously none, when the circumstances are considered. Yet the reader does not stop to question the truth or falsity of the statement. It is assimilated without scrutiny and helps further to form "public opinion."

How Real News Is Suppressed

Perhaps the most glaring suppression of information ever practiced by American newspapers was in the case of the battle between the Germans and Russians near Tannenberg—Ortelsburg—Gilgenberg. Only an inkling of the extent of this conflict reached the public. Through German sources finally the news percolated that 93,000 prisoners had been taken. Finally, it became known that the dead alone totaled 150,000. At length one New York newspaper printed an account of an eye witness of the battle:

"The Russian position was practically this. On the outside the land sloped up toward the surrounding enemy; on the inside was a network of swamps and lakes; on the fourth side escape was possible only through swamps and boggy streams. Then followed one of the most frightful battles of history, a battle which caused some of the German officers to go mad from its very horrors. The Germans closed in, concentrating a terrible fire on the Russians, who were unable to maneuver their guns which sank in the mud. Horses and men became embogged. The nature of the region caused the Russians to break up into helpless groups, many of which forced their way further and further into the awful swamps."

The *Sun* was the only paper to print this description and the readers of the other papers remained in ignorance of one of the most terrible scenes of warfare in human history and a Russian disaster of unparalleled magnitude.

It may be imagined what kind of public opinion is formed when the truth is thus suppressed.

Fake Pictures

"War pictures" are published of the most ridiculous nature. One showed "the King of Belgium in conference with his General Staff." The picture was one in reality of the King of Belgium in times of peace as the guest of honor at a reception given by German officers wearing, as the picture showed, the Prussian uniform. A decorative feature of the building was a German eagle over the doorway.

Numerous pictures are published of Germans entrenched firing at the "enemy" about to charge. These pictures are usually photographs of peace maneuvers, as may be seen from the equipment, which has not been used in the German army for a number of years. Further, the helmet spikes are shown glistening in all their splendor. In times of war the German soldier pulls a cloth covering over his helmet so that no reflection will make his presence known to the enemy.

"Turkish" lancers are shown leaving Constantinople for the front, immediately following Turkey's declaration of war. These "Turkish" soldiers carry the maltese cross, and are in reality Roumanian soldiers probably returning from a maneuver.

A torpedo room of a submarine is illustrated which is in reality a torpedo chamber of a battleship.

A particularly sardonic example of journalistic insult to public intelligence was the publication of a picture showing English soldiers under which were captions to the effect that "These are the great English soldiers who continuously defeat the German army." The German edition of the same paper on the same day used the same illustration with captions to the effect that "These are the brave English soldiers who, due to their longer legs, are continuously running away from the Germans at top speed."

The formation of public opinion in the United States as well as throughout the rest of the world by means of inventions disseminated by the British government through the English press and news agencies with their cable system is well understood by thinking people in this country, to whom such underhanded methods are naturally repellent.

For instance, George Moore in the San Francisco *Examiner* writes:

"Europe knows America and we misunderstand Europe through news bearing the London date. Negro burning, the Camorra, bull fights, the Dreyfus case, Russian Jew slaughters, pass to and fro as 'news' through London.

"Since the establishment of the Triple Entente London remade the French character for the world. On the date of the Entente's beginning, the myth of French decadence became the miracle of French renaissance. From the same moment the 'bear that walks like a man' was transformed by Dr. Dillon and a host of lesser English into a simple Christian hero.

"Every one remembers the English-told story of the Japanese-Russian war, that story drove us mad with admiration for the Japanese, England's allies; that made us forget the great unselfish friendship of Russia in the time of our own great war. From London the news poured into our newspapers, always for Japan till we served as England's tool to help humiliate Russia by a disastrous peace and hated the Japanese since the next day after the treaty was signed."

How the English Press Moulds Opinion

During the Russo-Japanese war the British system of press misinformation "fed up" the newspapers of the United States pro-Japanese matter. We were consequently admiring our "little brown brothers," an admiration which has sensibly cooled since the truth of the relation of the United States and the Japanese had dawned upon the public.

Now that Russia is an ally of England, Dr. Eliot is trying

to have us believe that in the brief time since the massacres of Kishinef, Russian civilization has been so greatly improved that Russia may to-day be considered the torch bearer of enlightenment.

Early in the present war this country was flooded with reports of mistreatment alleged to have been suffered by Americans in Germany. When the truth came through, these reports were completely discredited. Together with the reports of alleged atrocities in Belgium it is now realized by the American public that they were direct lies.

Irvin S. Cobb writes in the *Saturday Evening Post*: "Some time back, I wrote in an article of the *Saturday Evening Post* that I had been able to find in Belgium, no direct proof of the mutilation, the torturing and other barbarities which were charged against the Germans by the Belgians, though fully a dozen journalists both English and American have agreed with me, saying that their experience in this regard has been the same as mine."

The enormous effect on public opinion of such lies cannot be estimated. The misrepresentation is furthered by the dishonesty of our daily press, the greater part of which publishes all the lies which emanate from London, and even goes so far as to discant in lengthy editorials upon the "news" topics so published. For the most part this is an exhibition of stupidity, as most of the editors swallow what comes through the cables without investigation, as long as it is sensational enough.

When, however, the truth transpires, such news if printed at all is given some obscure position on an inside page in small type, while the original report of which it is the correction appeared under bold headlines on the front page. The editors credit the public thus, with a lack of intelligence by no means complimentary, indeed, they place the public on a plane of stupidity even beneath their own.

Such reports and inspired editorials, however, cannot be of but temporary injury to Germans and German-Americans who are inferentially included in the besmirching process. Eventually, the papers which circulate such matter will be discredited. The reputation of the British nation, so long known to history as "Perfidious Albion," will attach to it sycophants in this country, and the newspapers which report and often deliberately amplify and elaborate upon the false information supplied will come to be known, if they are not already known, as the subsidized organs of the British government.

American Press Prejudices Public Against Germany

During the twelve years of my residence in this country, I have noticed and have often heard it remarked upon by my fellow German-Americans, like myself naturalized citizens of this country and certainly having the interests of America as much at heart as the hostile press of London, that most Americans, particularly those of Anglo-Saxon descent, not only do not care to know the truth about German affairs, but usually dislike if they do not positively refuse to be convinced of Germany's progress. It seems to me that this is due to the fact that the tremendous influence of the British press and its connections sets up anti-German prejudices. I am convinced that but for this baleful influence the true extent of Germany's power, both intellectual and physical, would have been known and appreciated, and that if it had been, a restraining influence would have been exerted by this country, which would have caused the Allies to hesitate and which might even have prevented the war. England, self-centered and selfish, has refused to recognize the progressiveness and accomplishments of Germany, and the press of the United States, as well as of other countries, has underestimated Germany in every way and has consequently been in a false position before its readers which it still seeks to justify by fanning anti-German prejudice. At the crisis, Germany was not understood and only now is the press awakening to the true state of conditions and realizing the error of trusting so blindly a country so cynical and destructive as England.

The American newspaper holds the public in contempt. It is without fear, except of the advertiser, but full of favor, to various influences.

The German Public and Its Press

For this the public is in a measure to blame. In Germany false statements soon discredit a paper, the public withdrawing their support. Here the public "stand for it," probably because it finds no models to turn to of what a newspaper should in reality be.

The freedom of the press in the United States is a growing menace to the freedom of the mind of the public. The news of the war has been a striking proof of the irresponsibility of the press.

The German press is regarded in a somewhat different light. Unlimited license is not allowed it. If it gets out of bounds, the government may order one or more issues suppressed, or suppression for a longer time. If the paper objects, it may appeal to the courts.

The public is thus protected by prompt executive action and the paper by prompt recourse to legal measures if it feels itself aggrieved.

As a result there is more real freedom of the press in Germany than in this country and vastly more freedom from the press, and from the destructive license and pollution of public opinion to which the readers of American newspapers are subjected.

THE DIVISION OF THE NATIONS' FORCES

By Dr. Hanns Heinz Ewers

(In last week's issue of THE FATHERLAND *Dr. Ewers contributed a careful analysis of the fighting strength of the countries now at war. The following paper continues his penetrating study of the real military resources of the warring nations.)*

HOW many troops will each country have mobilized until the beginning of the new year? Let us imagine that of the seven million men which Russia could, with extreme effort, put in the field, five million have already been mobilized. From this amount must be deducted her loss, amounting to one million and a half. As the Turks have sent the largest part of their army to Trans-Caucasia, as moreover Russian troops are needed to protect the Mohammedan possessions of the Russian Empire: Chiva, Bokhara, Turkestan, and also for the protection of the Swedish-Finnish and Roumanian borders, a large part of the Russian army must be subtracted from the body used in the European war. About 600,000 Turkish troops must be met by Russia, with just as large a force. To protect Finland Russia will need at least 100,000 men. On the Roumanian, on the Persian, on the Afghanistan, and on the Mongolian borders, as well as in Mohammedan Central Asia, to which rumors of the Holy War have already come, Russia needs, at the very least, 200,000 more men. We must, therefore, deduct from the five millions of mobilized troops: (1) 1,500,000 losses, (2) 900,000 set apart troops, making a total of 2,400,000. The largest number of Russians that could be gathered by January 1, 1915, on the European scene of battle might, therefore, represent 2,600,000.

No one knows how many troops Lord Kitchener has sent to France up to the present time. Even if we name a high figure, say 450,000, a deduction of a loss of 120,000 would have to be made, so that England has to-day 330,000 men in the field. France,

who bears the greatest expense of the war, may have mobilized by this time about 2,600,000. From this number would have to be taken about 650,000 losses and 100,000 set apart, making a total of 750,000. The whole fighting force of France to-day would, therefore, be 1,850,000. The Belgian army, counting its losses, we estimate at about 80,000; the Servians at 220,000; the Montenegrans at 30,000; Colonial troops now in France—the Canadians are still in England—figure at utmost estimate 50,000 men. The total approximate strength of the Allies is, therefore, to January 1, 1915:

2,600,000	Russians
1,850,000	French
330,000	English
220,000	Servians
80,000	Belgians
50,000	Colonial troops
30,000	Montenegrans
Total 5,160,000	men

On the other hand, Germany has mobilized up to date at least 3,800,000 men; Austria, 1,800,000 men, making a total of 5,600,000. Deducting from these figures 1,200,000 losses, and 200,000 Austrian set apart troops, in total 1,400,000 men, the Germans and Austrians will have a combined strength on January 1, 1915, of approximately 4,200,000.

In other words, Germany and Austria face the Allies in a proportion of possibly four to five. But this proportion must, within the next few months, favor the two Empires. Belgium, Servia and Montenegro have, according to our figures, used all their forces; France pretty nearly; England and Russia still have a large reserve force, it is true, but they cannot train and fit out their troops with such speed as Germany and Austria can. So the day may not be very far off when the proportion of troops will be evenly balanced.

As far as the distribution of forces on the separate fields of battle of the war is concerned, we may safely quote the following figures:

(1) On the African battlefield, near the Egyptian border, as well as in the Sudan, an unknown number of Turkish and Arabian troops are facing an equally unknown number of British and English Colonial troops. It is believed that the Mohammedans have the larger army.

(2) On the Asiatic battlefield there are half a million or more Turks pitted against an equal number of Russians.

(3) On the Servian-Austrian border, at different points, are perhaps 250,000 Servians and Montenegrans. These 250,000 men must face nearly 150,000 Austrian troops, since Austria-Hungary withdrew several army corps to send them to Galicia.

(4) It is estimated that there is a total of 2,600,000 Russians in Poland. This large army must keep in check one million Austrians, and one million two hundred thousand Germans, a total of 2,200,000.

(5) On the westerly battlefield there are not quite two million Germans, according to our figures 1,950,000 men, as against 1,850,000 French, 330,000 English, 80,000 Belgians and about 50,000 Colonial troops, a total of 2,310,000.

While the armies in Africa and Asia are about evenly matched, the Allies on all three scenes of battle are without doubt numerically the superior. But this numerical advantage is, however, equalized. In the southeast the Servians have never been able, in spite of their daily announced gigantic victories, to gain even the slightest advantage over the Austrians. When Austria, by a fortunate combination, was able to meet them with an equal number of men, the Balkan soldiers were forced to retreat. With the present division of forces in the southeast it will be impossible for either side to gain any great advantage. In Poland, the far better railroad system of Germany permits the Germans to transfer their troops very quickly, an advantage which evenly balances the larger forces of Russians, and perhaps will help the Germans to gain a victory. Finally, in France, the superior forces of the Allies are too small and too widely scattered to be any serious menace.

After all, at the beginning of 1915, it does not look as if either side would be able to deal a crushing defeat.

The first act of this tremendous drama is over. The conclusion will now be in the hands of the best strategists, and upon those troops with the greatest physical endurance.

"BELGIUM'S OWN FAULT"

The *Nordly Set* (Northlight), a Danish paper published in New York, prints the following:

"The Swedish professor, Pontus Fahlbeck, comes out decidedly in defense of Germany in the Stockholm newspaper, *Statsvetens-Kaplig Tidskrift,* and predicts her final triumph in the war. Says Prof. Fahlbeck: 'Let us hope that France may not be entirely crushed, for its life's strength is not very great. Though Belgium has been placed between hammer and anvil by her own fault, we should not deny her our sympathy. But the other Allies! Servia should receive punishment to the full extreme. With Russia and England we can have absolutely no sympathy.'"

The Danish paper publishes this under the significant heading: "Belgium's Own Fault."

BISMARCK'S PROPHECY

On February 6, 1888, Bismarck delivered one of his most famous speeches, from the reprint of which in Prof. von Mach's remarkable new book, "What Germany Wants," we copy the concluding paragraph:

"Every country after all is sooner or later responsible for the windows which its press has smashed. The bill will be rendered some day, and will consist of the ill-feeling of the other country. We are easily influenced—perhaps too easily—by love and kindness, but quite surely not by threats! We Germans fear God and naught else in the world! It is this fear of God which makes us love and cherish peace. If in spite of this anybody breaks the peace, he will discover that the ardent patriotism of 1813, which called into the field the entire population of Prussia—weak, small and drained to the marrow as it then was—has to-day become the common property of the whole German nation. Attack the German nation anywhere, and you will find it armed to a man, and every man with the firm belief in his heart: God will be with us."

A FRANK CONFESSION

(From the *Labor Leader,* London)

Britain is now supposed to be the champion of small peoples, yet we have the example of Persia before our eyes to-day. Persia, whose independence was guaranteed by Britain and who has been swallowed by Russia! The neutrality and independence of Korea was guaranteed by Britain, France and Russia, but Korea was seized by Japan and her Queen murdered by Japanese agents. Morocco was divided between France and Spain with the connivance of Britain. Britain, like every other nation, breaks her treaties when convenient to herself.

As for the statement that both the Allies and the Germans are disappointed at the attitude of the United States, we regard this as assurance that the United States has maintained its neutrality.—*Washington Post.*

We differ from the esteemed *Post.* The Allies are disappointed because the United States has not been drawn into the war on their side. Germany is disappointed because the United States is not a neutral country. Because the whole administration dances to the pipes of Great Britain.

THE FATHERLAND

Fair Play for Germany and Austria-Hungary

Edited by
GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK
FREDERICK F. SCHRADER

A weekly published and owned by The Fatherland Corporation, 1123 Broadway, New York City. Telephone, Farragut 9777. Cable Address, Viereck, New York. President, George Sylvester Viereck; Vice-President, Hayo Hans Hinrichs; Treasurer, Curt H. Reisinger; Asst. Treasurer, Walter W. Stake; Secretary, A. M. Grill. Terms of Subscription, including postage, in the United States and Mexico, $2.00 per year. In Canada, $2.25 per year; $1.25 for six months. Subscription to all foreign countries within the postal union, $2.25 per year. Single copies, 5 cents. Newsdealers and Agents throughout the country supplied by The International News Company. Manuscripts, addressed to the Editor, if accompanied by return postage, and found unavailable, will be returned. The Editor, however, accepts no responsibility for unsolicited contributions.

European Representative, Louis Viereck, Suedwestkorso 8, Berlin-Friedenau.

Copyright, 1914, by The Fatherland Corporation. Entered at the Post Office, New York, N. Y., as Second Class Matter.

CAUSES OF THE WAR

Cecil Chesterton, of London, and George Sylvester Viereck, of New York, in Joint Debate

THE joint debate between Mr. George Sylvester Viereck and Mr. Cecil Chesterton, editor of the London *New Witness* and brother of G. M. Chesterton, on Sunday evening, January 17th, at the Cort Theater, resulted in one of the most sharply contested skirmishes of the entire European war. As was announced in THE FATHERLAND, Mr. Chesterton had challenged Mr. Viereck to a joint discussion of the question, "The Cause of Germany and that of the Allies."

The theater's seating capacity was put to a severe strain to accommodate the public anxious to hear both sides of the problem discussed by a recognized champion of the Allies on one side and of Germany and Austria-Hungary on the other.

On behalf of Mr. Chesterton, Mr. Louis H. Wetmore presided as second, and on behalf of Mr. Viereck, Prof Wm. R. Shepherd of Columbia College occupied the chair. After explaining the issue to be discussed, Mr. Wetmore introduced Mr. Chesterton.

With every desire to be fair, it is apparent that Mr. Chesterton, who said he had arrived only four days before from London, was laboring under the handicap of having gained his information from the British blue book—and particularly one of the revised versions of that official publication—the French red book and the London censored newspapers, as he insisted on presenting phases of the war for argument which under the larger range of discussion obtaining in this country, with better access to data and freer views imported by American correspondents and American travelers, have been threshed threadbare in the newspapers and magazines and special publications. He assigned to Servia the part of a little country ruthlessly bullied by Austria, and read from the Declaration of Independence the paragraph about the self-evident truth that all people are created equal—which is particularly noteworthy as an endorsement of the Declaration by an English spokesman—applying the doctrine in such a manner as to convey the impression that there was little choice between the United States and Servia. Mr. Chesterton held that Germany was the real peace disturber of Europe, by asserting that Germany declared war against Russia and France several days before Austria made a similar declaration. Germany therefore was responsible for dragging Austria into the war and not Austria for causing Germany to follow in her footsteps.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Viereck allowed himself to be so far carried away by the more vital principles involved in the great conflict as to overlook an opportunity for giving a categorical reply to this contention, of which Mr. Chesterton made some point in his rebuttal; but it is to be said of Mr. Chesterton that in making this assertion he was advancing ideas of the origin of the war which may be new in England but have often been answered in this country by the highest authorities.

In naming the powers arraigned against the Teutonic nations under the collective head of the Allies, Mr. Chesterton omitted to mention Japan; and it was here that he received the first reminder that he was addressing an American and not an English audience, for the omission was promptly noted, and "Japan!" was flung at him by various persons in the audience, and the interruption was greeted with derisive applause. The speaker's quick wit came to his aid. "I'm glad to see Japan is so popular with you," he flashed back with a cynical smile.

Mr. Chesterton then contended that Prussia is Germany, an assertion which called out a "booh" or two from the audience; and once on this ground that Prussia is Germany, he launched out into an argument that Prussia was a power of unlawful aggression. Frederick the Great had seized Silesia; Bismarck had stolen Alsace-Lorraine, and Schleswig-Holstein, and William II had violated the neutrality of Belgium—in short, Germany (or Prussia) represented the doctrine of conquest which had neither law nor justice to sustain it; but most particularly did Mr. Chesterton emphasize the immoral or unmoral groundwork of the whole German Empire. In support of this contention, the distinguished Englishman cited the, with us, now long obsolete theories which were popular in the early days of August before it was possible to hear the other side of the controversy.

The impression made by the speaker up to this point of the debate was that he was relying on old material, and with all his ability as a public orator and controversialist he had only touched the superficial points at issue, largely manufactured for London consumption by the English Foreign Office, and by correspondents who have time and again been challenged on the ground of being the prejudiced spokesmen of the Allies.

Mr. Viereck responded with an aggressive counter attack. He was well prepared with documentary evidence to support his statements, and by his incisive satire and fullness of information vindicated his remark, that while he yielded to his opponent in eloquence and experience as a platform orator, he hoped the justness of his cause would atone for his shortcomings.

If Chesterton is phlegmatic, droll and sturdy, his opponent showed the qualities of an alert, active, aggressive fencer who is more expert with the rapier than the bludgeon, who attacks from all sides and is bent on lodging his blade where it will draw blood until his enemy is exhausted.

One tell-tale document after another was used to puncture the case of England, as England has been presenting her case to the world through a thousand mediums independent of Mr. Chesterton. It would have been a dry debate had he rested exclusively on his adversary's ground to go over the history of the old Austro-Servian question, to quote Iwolsky, former Russian Foreign Minister and later Ambassador to Paris, that "This is my war!" and to review the historical causes since the Congress of Berlin for the annexation of Herzegovina and Bosnia by Austria.

The speaker pretended to quote from the German White Book a passage on which he said Germany's case rose or fell, and either justified or condemned her share in the war. Then, having read it, he turned to Mr. Chesterton and said: "Did I say the German White Book? I meant the British Blue Book. The passage appeared in the original issue but was suppressed in the version given to the public at large." Reverting to this later, he promptly complied with the desire of his opponent to read it for himself by handing him the printed book.

He satirically alluded to Mr. Chesterton's attempt to put Servia in the same class with the United States. He quoted a paragraph from Mr. Chesterton's own London periodical criticizing the British government, and comments highly uncomplimentary to the Jews from the same source, of editorial utterances anent Sir

Herbert Speyer and Sir George Schuster, the great London Hebrew financiers, and demanded to know whether Mr. Chesterton did not write them.

His inquiry met with the prompt and emphatic response, "Yes, I did," from his opponent. "Then," replied Mr. Viereck, "if you are the champion of England, I can well understand why your country has made an alliance." Mr. Viereck in discussing the violation of Belgian neutrality charged England with having formed a military convention with the Belgian government for the landing of English troops, and read extracts from the secret documents discovered by the Germans in the archives of Brussels. He pointed out the existence of English military maps of Belgium printed with the collusion of the Belgian military authorities, and invited Mr. Chesterton to an inspection of the facsimiles of these documents in his office.

He completely annihilated the plea of his opponent regarding the unjust annexation of Alsace-Lorraine by Germany, by quoting Thomas Carlyle to the effect that France's only claim to these provinces was based upon the cunning of Richelieu and the sword of Louis XIV. As to Schleswig-Holstein, he said, these German provinces never had been incorporated with the body politic of Denmark, but were attached by a slender thread to the expiring line of the Danish king.

In the same spirit with which his opponent had attacked Germany's policy of aggression, he launched a broadside of facts, figures and satire against the subtle policy of England in conducting war for national aggrandizement. He said England did not own a colony that had not been taken with fire and sword, whereas Germany did not possess a colony that had not been acquired by lease or purchase. England, he said, would fight this war out "to the last Frenchman." He said Bernhardi, who was held responsible for German militarism, was better known in England than Germany. "You have annexed our Bernhardi and we have annexed your Shakespeare," he flung tauntingly at his adversary. England, he continued, was responsible for the ruin that had overwhelmed Belgium and Belgium was paying the penalty of British perfidy; England had failed to keep her promise to the distressed country; she had sent a few thousand troops to Antwerp, and in the face of inevitable destruction had insisted on the defense of the city against the desire of the Belgians.

Germany, Mr. Viereck declared, was waging this war against England and her Cossack, Japanese and other allies for the triumph of civilization, democracy and the freedom of the seas to the commerce of all nations. If England should win, which he knew would not come to pass, the ships of the other nations could only sail the ocean by her leave; if Germany won, it would neutralize the waters of the world.

Discussing German militarism he said that England paid 60 per cent. per capita more than did Germany for her army, and France 35 per cent. more, and in comparing the relative strength of the peace footing of the chief combatants he showed from statistics that English navalism far outweighed the militarism of her chief enemy, that France had practically as many men under arms in time of peace, and Russia some 500,000 more than Germany, which spent 50 per cent. more than England, where thousands were starving, for the social improvement of the masses.

He taunted his opponent with the charge that England did not dare to let her people know the truth; that German submarines were destroying British dreadnoughts but the English public had not yet been allowed to know that the *Audacious* was sunk by a German submarine on October 27. It is German efficiency against English inefficiency, he declared.

The democratic spirit of Germany he illustrated by pointing out that General von Kluck was the son of a letter carrier and that General von Hindenburg had likewise risen from the ranks; and he cited the fact that three republics are a part of the German Empire, and have always enjoyed the benevolent and fostering protection of Prussia.

As the speaker closed the first part of the debate, a wave of enthusiasm swept the house, and cries of "Bravo!" were heard from all parts.

Before the second "round" of the controversy, Prof. Shepherd restored the good temper of all concerned by some humorous observations on professors of history as they appear to newspaper editors under varying conditions, and then briefly dwelt upon the fallacy of judging great international problems by contemporaneous events. The conditions giving rise to the dispute between Servia and Austria he said, lay in events long antedating the murder of the Austrian successor.

In rebuttal Mr. Chesterton complained that his opponent had not confined himself to the topic of the debate, but had become very general in the issue. It was apparent that the speaker quite keenly felt the sting of his adversary's satire, as in closing he all but lost his equanimity.

What he meant by comparing Servia and the United States, he said, was that Servia had the same rights as the United States to the pursuit of happiness; and he also set his opponent right, who had approvingly quoted Bernard Shaw, by reading an extract from a morning newspaper which printed the latest Shavian effusion.

Referring to Mr. Viereck's statement that Germany had been the first to establish religious freedom, and that in England the Catholics did not even to-day enjoy perfect equality of religious independence, he said he hadn't heard that Catholics were persecuted in England. "I am a Catholic," he observed, "and I think I ought to know." He admitted in good humor having severely criticized the British government, and thought that strong proof of the government's liberality, intimating that in Germany he would have been prosecuted. He admitted also the efficiency of Germany and the inefficiency of England, but treated the contention in behalf of German democracy as something of a joke. He professed not to understand what Mr. Viereck meant by Germany neutralizing the seas, unless it was to open them to Prussian piracy. He compared Germany to a common burglar, citing as a warrant for his assumption the assertion that the German Crown Prince had looted a French chateau in which he had taken quarters during the war.

This assertion created a profound state of indignation among the greater portion of the audience. Cries of "Shame!" came from various parts of the theater, and a scene of violence was imminent until Prof. Shepherd rapped for order and reminded the audience that Chesterton was permitted to say what he liked and no one had a right to reply but Mr. Viereck. For the remainder of his allotted time the speaker indulged in glittering generalities intended to fasten the guilt for the war upon Germany.

In his turn, Mr. Viereck briefly replied, saying that he could not be expected to go into the history of the ages to explain what motives had operated in bringing Austria-Hungary to a state of war with Servia, as this controversy was fully covered in a document, "Austria-Hungary and the War," to which he referred his opponent. He wanted to point out the danger that menaced not only all the neutral countries, but the United States in particular, if England was able to monopolize the Atlantic as she was monopolizing the North Sea in closing it at her will to neutral commerce. He cited the fact that Germany had kept the peace for 43 years, and declared that her desire was not to rule the universe but to have room for expansion, whereas France had talked of revenge since 1871 and England had drawn an iron circle around Germany to isolate and reduce her to impotence in the one supreme effort of remaining the dominant power in the world, regardless of what happened to Belgium or France, Russia or Servia. In conclusion—as Mr. Chesterton had ironically misquoted two lines—he recited with great fervor his poem to the German Emperor which had aroused the Chestertonian ire, and as he resumed his seat he was given a perfect ovation by the excited audience bringing to a close, after a few words by Prof. Shepherd, one of the most demonstrative occasions incidental to the war.

FREDERICK F. SCHRADER.

(The Chesterton-Viereck Debate will shortly be issued in pamphlet form by THE FATHERLAND *and retailed at 10 cents a copy.)*

To

OUR READERS

—ALSO—

Their Sons and Daughters

CONVERT YOUR SPARE TIME INTO DOLLARS

¶ The Fatherland wants bright and aggressive men and women, boys and girls, in every community throughout the country to handle its subscription business.

¶ We need a whole lot of people to help us in our work.

¶ To do this requires no experience. It can be done without interfering with your other duties and it will not be necessary to obligate yourself in any way.

¶ You will be surprised how easily you can realize an ample income by devoting a few hours a day to this work.

¶ Play your part in making this a permanent magazine, published in the interests of German-Americans and Americans of German descent.

We furnish all necessary equipment without charge to you

¶ Write us at once regarding details of this proposition, and state, if convenient, your age, your other occupation, if any, and three references.

Please Address Department "S"

THE FATHERLAND

1123 BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY

HOW AMERICANS CAN END THE WAR

To Honorable Representative in Congress, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: As an American I respectfully call your attention to House Resolution H. J. 377. I ask you to work actively and to vote so as to make that bill a law during this session of Congress.

Name .....
Street and Number.....
City .....State.....

and after you have sent the above letter then:

COPY THE FOLLOWING LETTER TWICE IN YOUR HANDWRITING, SIGN WITH YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS AND MAIL ONE LETTER TO EACH OF THE SENATORS FROM YOUR STATE. GET YOUR FRIENDS TO DO LIKEWISE.

To Senator ——, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: As an American I respectfully ask you to vote for and lend your active support to Senate Resolution 6688 so that it may pass the Senate at this session of Congress.

Name .....
Street and Number.....
City .....State.....

The bills mentioned above, when they are enacted into law, will give PRESIDENT WILSON THE LEGAL POWER TO LAY AN ABSOLUTE EMBARGO upon the exportation of contraband of war except food stuff sent from any point within the United States to any point outside of it. The United States Congress shall say which articles under above-named bills shall constitute absolute contraband of war. No list prepared by any foreign power shall be binding upon the United States. Thus these bills are American in spirit as well as in operation. Every loyal American should do his duty which is to WORK FOR THE ENACTMENT OF THOSE BILLS INTO LAW AT THIS SESSION OF THE CONGRESS.

AMERICA'S ANSWER TO WILLIAM WATSON, OF ENGLAND—"TO ENGLAND CONCERNING AMERICA"

By O. H. White

"Am I her child!" born in the darkest night
Of her seared soul's oppression and excess,
"Her daughter! and her mightiest heritress!"
Dowered with thoughts of blasted hope and bloody blight
Of her deeds of darkness that were not right,
Let answer: Boston, Bunker Hill, or India, yea,
And blighted Ireland, and the Boers' distress.
This our answer: keep your bloody fray.

READ

THE INTERNATIONAL

Edited by

George Sylvester Viereck

Associate Editors:
Joseph Bernard Rethy B. Russell Herts
Blanche Shoemaker Wagstaff

The most fearless publication in America. The magazine for men and women who dare to think. The International has published the work of such representative German writers as Hauptmann, Sudermann, Wedekind, Schnitzler. The International reflects the great modern spirit in the Drama, Fiction and Poetry. Some of the finest stories, poems and plays written abroad have appeared for the first time in English in the pages of The International. Do you want to read things fit for grown-up people? If you do, subscribe to The International.

$1.50 a year 15 cents a copy

THE INTERNATIONAL

1123 Broadway New York City

Cured His RUPTURE

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation, if you write to me, Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 908A Marcellus Avenue, Manasquam, N. J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

BOOK ON
DOG DISEASES
and How to Feed
Booklet in German or English
Mailed free to any address by the Author
H. CLAY GLOVER, V. S.
118 West 31st Street, New York

SPECIAL
Typewriter
Offer

Underwood
No. 4
$35.00

Underwood
No. 5
$40.00

Original Price
$100.00
Guaranteed

Hudson & Son

311 Madison Avenue

New York City

THE KAISER POEM IN MANY FORMS

The Evolution of George Sylvester Viereck's Poem to Emperor William

(Below is Mr. Viereck's poem as it appears in the original. This version attracted a great deal of attention in England and was one of the causes that led Cecil Chesterton to challenge Mr. Viereck to debate the issues of the war. The German translation of the poem is the work of Dr. Hanns Heinz Ewers, the famous German author. His admirable translation came to the attention of Mr. John L. Stoddard, the renowned American lecturer, now residing in Meran, Italy, who, without knowing that is was originally written in English, made a translation of it in that tongue. To-day, upon the Emperor's birthday, we find it a peculiarly opportune time to reprint the three poems and to reiterate the sentiments expressed in Mr. Viereck's poem.)

The Original

O Prince of Peace, O Lord of War,
Unsheath thy blade without a stain,
Thy holy wrath shall scatter far
The bloodhounds from thy country's fane!

Into thy hand the sword is forced,
By traitor friend and traitor foe,
On foot, on sea, and winged and horsed,
The Prince of Darkness strikes his blow.

Crush thou the Cossack arms that reach
To plunge the world into the night!
Save Goethe's vision, Luther's speech,
Thou art the Keeper of the Light!

When darkness was on all the lands,
Who kept God's faith with courage grim?
Shall He uphold that country's hands,
Or tear its members, limb from limb?

God called the Teuton to be free,
Free from Great Britain's golden thrall,
From guillotine and anarchy,
From pogroms red and whips that fall.

May thy victorious armies rout
The yellow hordes against thee hurled,
The Czar whose sceptre is the knout,
And France, the harlot of the world!

But thy great task will not be done
Until thou vanquish utterly
The Norman sister of the Hun,
England, the Serpent of the Sea.

The flame of war her tradesmen fanned
Shall yet consume her, fleet and field;
The star of Frederick guide thy hand,
The God of Bismarck be thy shield!

Against the fell Barbarian horde
Thy people stand, a living wall;
Now fight for God's peace with thy sword,
For if thou fail, a world shall fall!

PRINTED IN ENGLISH

ADVERTISING TALKS—No. 3

Many advertisers have failed to grasp the great importance to them of the fact that THE FATHERLAND is printed in English.

There are other publications besides THE FATHERLAND in this country catering to the big German-American population, but all of them, of any moment, are printed in German. This naturally limits very greatly their circulation and the scope of their appeal to American as well as German-American readers.

Mr. Herman Ridder, the brilliant editor of the New York *Staats Zeitung,* fully realized this fact, and when the war broke out, he caused his able editorials to be printed in English so they would have the wider appeal which the use of the language of this country gives them. The idea has proved so successful that it has been continued up to the moment.

It is a well known fact that a big element of the younger generation of German-Americans, those born and educated in this country, do not read German. Therefore, the paper or magazine issued in that language, while its contents might greatly interest them, is a closed book.

On the other hand, a weekly, printed in America, and dealing with German subjects, which can be picked up on the news stands, and read by every educated person, because it is printed in English, naturally has a much broader scope and is lifted, to a very great extent, out of the limited field of a strictly class publication. The use of English also permits expansion of circulation, to an almost unlimited extent. THE FATHERLAND'S constantly increasing circulation proves this.

Besides the very large number of the younger generation of German-Americans to which THE FATHERLAND appeals, by being printed in English, the publication for the same reason is also bought by many thousands of broad minded Americans, who want to inform themselves on both sides of the war question, and who are also, for business or other reasons, interested in Germany, and its wonderful industrial development.

Apart from the many readers of this nature who buy THE FATHERLAND, the weekly, because it is printed in English, is passed along by its German and German-American readers, to their American friends and neighbors, and in this way alone reaches and is read in many more thousand American homes.

These facts, quite apart from the great value and interest to everyone, of the articles published in THE FATHERLAND, are all so clear that they should appeal to any intelligent and discriminating advertiser, and enable him to see that THE FATHERLAND, printed in English, is a much broader, and better medium for him to advertise in, than any paper or magazine printed in a foreign language in this country could possibly be.

The most convincing way to determine this is to try an ad in the weekly and by the results judge for yourself.

Our rate is 25 cents a line (Agate) for less than one full page. (Page rate $100.00 —extra for back covers.) No advertisements for less than fourteen (14) lines (Agate) accepted for less than four (4) insertions.

Address Advertising Manager

THE FATHERLAND

1123 Broadway, New York

THE LIBERTY FOUNTAIN PEN

PRICE $1.00

A fountain pen of exceptional merit and appearance, 14K gold tip and guaranteed for one year. Will be sent you for $1.00 on condition that you clip this ad and send it with order.

This is a limited offer as the Liberty Fountain Pen is easily worth $2.50. So send your order immediately.

HUDSON & SON
311 Madison Avenue
New York City

JOIN THE
German Committee
OF THE
Woman's Suffrage Party
HEADQUARTERS
48 East 34th St., New York, N.Y.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT
Quoting in the *New York Times* from
What Germany Wants
By Dr. Edmund von Mach
Says: "It is in the spirit of this statement that we Americans should act."

"This is by far the most persuasive of the Pro-German pleas before the bar of American public opinion."
—*N. Y. Independent.*

"A book like this should powerfully help to give the dispassionate turn so much needed to current discussion of the war." —*Boston Herald.*

The Only Pro-German Book Sold in England. (John Lane & Co.)

4th Edition $1.10 Postpaid

The Fatherland 1123 BROADWAY NEW YORK

WANTED.—ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE BY NATIONAL PUBLICATION in Boston to cover New England territory, in Philadelphia to cover Pennsylvania, in Chicago for Middle West, and in Baltimore for Southern States. Only representative who is carrying one or more National publications and is established and well known in territory he covers, need answer.
All applicants must give full particulars in first letter, including list of magazines handled. Box 292, THE FATHERLAND, New York City.

As Translated Into German by Hanns Heinz Ewers

OH Fürst des Friedens, Herr im Streit,
Zieh' nun dein fleckenreines Schwert,
Dein heiliger Zorn soll jagen weit
Den Bluthund von des Landes Heerd!

Es zwang den Stahl in deine Faust
Der falsche Freund, der falsche Feind—
Des Höllenfürsten Fackel braust:
Land, Luft und Meer blutrot erscheint!

Schlag' du den Reussen, der in Schmach
Und Finsternis die Welt zerbricht!
—Was Luther lehrte, Goethe sprach,
Erhalt uns du! Du bist das Licht!

Als Dunkel lag ob allem Land,
Du standst für Gott mit stolzem Mut!
—Und Gott sollt' dir entzieh'n die Hand,
Dein Volk ertränken tief in Blut?

Gott wollte frei den Deutschen, frei!
Frei von Britannia's goldenem Klang,
Von Anarchie und Tyrannei,
Von Aufruhr frei und Peitschenzwang!

So zeig' dein Schwert im Sonnenlicht,
Dem gelben Hund, der dich anbellt,
Dem Zar, der mit der Knute ficht,
Frankreich, der Metze aller Welt!

Doch eher tilgst du nicht die Schmach,
Oh Sankt Georg, eh' nicht dein Speer
In starkem Stoss den Kopf zerbrach—
England, dem Drachen aus dem Meer!

Die Flamme, die sein Rachen speit,
Ihn selbst verzehrend, überquillt!
——Sei Friedrich's Stern nun dein Geleit!
Und Bismarck's Gott—er sei dein Schild!

Oh Fürst des Friedens, Herr im Krieg,
Zieh' stolz hinaus aufs blutige Feld:
Dein muss er sein, der letzte Sieg,
Denn—wenn du fällst—fällt eine Welt!

As Translated from the German of Ewers Into English by John L. Stoddard

O Prince of Peace! our Lord in war,
Draw now thy bright and stainless blade,
Thy righteous wrath shall scatter far
The bloodhounds which our hearth invade.

By faithless friend and treacherous foe
The steel was thrust within thy hand;
Hell's torch is blazing now, and lo!
Bloodred seem sea and sky and land!

Smite thou the Tsar, whose shameful yoke
Enslaves a world in mental night;
What Luther taught and Goethe spoke
For us hold fast! Thou art our light.

When darkness lay on every land,
Thou stoodst for God, with fearless frown;
Shall God from thee withdraw His hand,
Or let in blood thy people drown?

LUST'S
ORIGINAL and GENUINE WHOLE WHEAT BREAD
(Father Kneipp's Schrot-Brot)

and **Whole Wheat Zwieback.** Not made from artificially impoverished white flour, but from the whole natural ground grain, furnishing a distinctly greater amount of nutrition and endurance to the body. A sturdy, endurable body builder. The favorite bread for athletes and cultured people. A positive preventative for constipation and kindred ills. For sale at all first-class Delicatessen and Grocery Stores. Ask for circular and agents' list. Private orders promptly attended to.

Lust's Health Food Bakery
S. E. Cor. 105th St. and Park Ave.
Telephone 2096 Harlem

LANDERZIEHUNGSHEIM
THE INTERLAKEN SCHOOL—ON A FARM
For boys from eight to eighteen. Preparation for Life Certificate admits to American and German universities. Thorough instruction in sciences and languages; small classes; individual work. Quiet life—near woodland and water on eight hundred acre farm. All students work daily in wood and metal shops. They construct buildings, and they share and gain insight into practical work of the farm and school plant. Training for leadership and executive responsibility for sons of business and professional men. German instructors. For information address: Interlaken School, Rolling Prairie, Indiana. La Porte County.

INVESTING FOR PROFIT FREE
FOR SIX MONTHS. It is worth $10 a copy to any man intending to invest any money, however small, who has invested money unprofitably, or who can save $5 or more per month, but who hasn't learned the art of investing for profit. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, the knowledge financiers and bankers hide from the masses. It reveals the enormous profits bankers make and shows how to make the same profits. It explains how stupendous fortunes are made and why made: how $1,000 grows to $22,000. To introduce my magazine write me now. I'll send it six months, absolutely FREE. H. L. BARBER, Pub., 541-26 W Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

AEROPLANE
Mechanical engineer desires capital for the building of a new type aeroplane possessing great merits. U. S. Patent; high speed and lifting power; absolute automatic equilibrium. Address Care of Advertising Department, THE FATHERLAND.

Ireland is with Germany in Her Struggle for Right and Justice
READ
The Gaelic American
Published Weekly
165 William Street, New York City
Subscription $2.00 yearly *$1.00 six months*
Advertising rates on application

Deutsches Theater

15. Str. und IRVING PLACE
DIREKTION RUDOLF CHRISTIANS

21. Januar — Abends 8:15
„Kammermusik"

22. Januar — Abends 8:15
„Spanische Fliege"

23. Januar Matinee — Nachmittag 2:15
„Alt Heidelberg"

23. Januar — Abends 8:15
„Kammermusik"

24. Januar — Abends 8:15
„Die Kinder"

25. & 26. Januar — Abends 8.15
„Kammermusik"

27. Januar — Abends 8:15
„Zopf & Schwert"

28. Januar — Abends 8:15
„Spanische Fliege"

Jeden Nachmittag von 3-6 Vorfuhrungen von Kriegsfilms.

SEND FOR
Mayerle's Eyewater
A harmless home remedy for strained or irritated eyes.
By mail 65c.
GERMAN OPTICAL INSTITUTE
960 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The Fair Play Library

WHAT GERMANY WANTS
A Reply to Bernhardi and Pan-Germanism
By Edmund von Mach
4th EDITION $1.10 POSTPAID

"TRUTH ABOUT GERMANY FACTS ABOUT THE WAR"
IT COSTS ONLY TEN CENTS

GERMANY'S JUST CAUSE
An Analysis of the Great Crisis by the Leading American Thinkers
PRICE TEN CENTS

THE GERMAN WHITE BOOK
THE PRICE IS TEN CENTS

THE MODERN ARMY IN ACTION
By Major-General John F. O'Ryan
Commanding N. Y. Division of National Guard
and
Capt. W. D. A. Anderson, U. S. A.
Corps of Engineers, formerly Instructor in Military Science at West Point
An elementary study of the science of modern warfare which tells how the great armies are mobilized, how they are fed and how they are transported
Introduction by Major-General Leonard Wood, U. S. A.
8vo. Illustrated. $1.50 Net; Postage 14c.

GERMANY AND THE WAR
By Dr. Bernhard Dernburg
Late Colonial Secretary of the German Empire
TEN CENTS A COPY

GERMANY'S HOUR OF DESTINY
By Col. H. Frobenius
PRICE 25 CENTS

The Fatherland 1123 Broadway New York

God wished the German to be free;
Free from Britannia's clink of gold,
From anarchy and tyranny,
From pogroms and the knout . . . unrolled.

In sunlight, therefore, show thy sword
To barking cur of yellow face,
To Tsar, with all his whip-lashed horde,
To France, the strumpet of the race.

Yet, ere the shameful score is clear,
O Saint George, with triumphant ease
Transfix upon thy mighty spear
Old England, dragon of the seas!

The fire its throat spits out in pride
Itself shall burn with wounds unhealed;
Meanwhile be Frederick's star thy guide,
And Bismarck's God thy constant shield!

O Prince of Peace! in war our Lord,
Go proudly to thy flags unfurled!
As Victor, must thou sheathe thy sword,
For, if thou fallest, falls . . . a world!

DAY BREAKS IN DENMARK

A DANISH merchant recently wrote a letter to a German business friend in Duesseldorf from which the following extract has been taken: "The cargo of the *Prosper III*, a Norwegian steamer, consisting entirely of food stuffs for Copenhagen, was seized by the English! As you know, we Danes have always been taught and believed that the English were our 'Best Friends,' and that the Germans were our 'future conquerors.' Then came the war; the English seize our food supplies and send torpedoes against our submarines in our own waters. From Germany and Russia we received satisfactory declarations, but England deigned no word. At the outbreak of the war, the German declaration that Germany would respect our neutrality and would undertake nothing against us was not believed. In Denmark it was generally expected that Germany would seize Jutland and Funen, which could have been done with 25,000 men. But nothing of the sort happened. At first we said: Germany must be conquered this time, as the odds are too great against her. However, shortly indestructible fortifications began to fall in quick succession; the Russian lava-stream which was to smother all Germany, was sunk in the Masurian lakes, and the German army advanced from victory to victory. As the German soldier on the battlefield has conquered so the German people have won a moral victory with the neutrals. The change in attitude in Denmark is not yet universal, but it grows daily, and if our country should be forced into the war, I have good reason to believe that the government will call the Danish soldiers to fight on the side of 'Truth and Right.' I am persuaded that Denmark will never join the enemies of Germany."—*Extract from Duesseldorfer Zeitung.*

STEINWAY

YOUR long-cherished desire to own a Steinway Grand may now be easily realized. Here is a small Grand, having all of the supreme qualities of *every* Steinway, at a price no higher than asked for other instruments of inferior tone and workmanship.

This style is designed to meet the popular demand for a Grand piano suited to the limited space of modern homes and apartments. Its smaller size makes possible various economies in the manufacture of frames and cases, and these are applied to your advantage in the price, namely, $750.

Will you see and hear this new small Grand?
We shall be glad to have you test its qualities.

STEINWAY & SONS
Steinway Hall
107-109 EAST 14th STREET, NEW YORK
Subway Express Station at the Door

Pure Honey

Let us send you free our pure product of the bees, 5 pounds of delicious table honey express prepaid. If you are pleased, send us $1.00 postal order. The above offer is simply to show the confidence we have in our goods. Send postal. Old Farm Address,

GEORGE RAUCH
Orange Mountain Bee Farm
WEST ORANGE, N. J.

DR. THEINHARDT'S
HYGIAMA
On The Market For Over 25 Years
CONCENTRATED DIETETIC FOOD
Manufactured in Stuttgart-Cannstatt, Germany. Unexcelled as a food for sick, convalescents and those in need of building up the entire system. For sale at all drug stores or at
North American Trading & Dev. Co., Sole Agents
66-68 Beaver St., New York City
(Literature sent upon request)

GERMAN HEROES

Drawn by F. S. NEYDHART

DE LUXE EDITION

WE take pleasure in presenting to you this set of German Heroes which includes such striking figures as Von Kluck, Von Hindenburg, the Kaiser, Crown Prince, Karl Von Mueller, Count Von Spee, Capt. Weddigen, Count Von Zeppelin, Von Tirpitz, Meyer Waldeck and Von Beseler.

These exceptional drawings were made especially for The Fatherland by Mr. F. S. Neydhart.

Reproduced by the latest German rotogravure process which makes each picture look like an original etching.

There are twelve pictures included in this series of which we reproduce eight on this page.

The size is 9 x 12, each set inclosed in a high grade portfolio.

We have only a limited edition of this de luxe set and advise an immediate order.

12 PICTURES
PRICE ONE DOLLAR

The Fatherland 1123 Broadway, New York City